FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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INTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
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if paid during the year of subscrip-
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ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
ne for the first, & thirty cents for each
ing publication. Advertisers are request-
ate the number of insertions desired, or
ll be continued till forbid, and charged
gly.
rs to the Editor must be post paid.

Attention! Troop!

E Gentlemen who have attached them-
res to the CUMBERLAND TROOP, and
ho may wish to do so, are requested to
the Lafayette Hotel, on Wednesday E-
the 4th of December next, at 7 o'clock,
purpose of organizing the same.
19, 1833. 59-tm

The Subscriber

removed to the Store lately occupied by
Sandford & Co. in the range of brick build-
est side of Green street, and has now on

00 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY.

various other articles too tedious to enu-
all of which will be sold at small profits for
country produce. Commission Business
be attended to.
WILL. O. JEFFREYS.
mber 11, 1833 59tf.

NOTICE.

LL be exposed to Public Sale, on Thurs-
day, the 12th of December next, at my Re-
near Springfield, Richmond County, North
a, the tract of Land whereon I now live,
ing of

200 Acres of *LAND*,

an elegant Farm, well improved, together
y stock of HOGS and SHEEP, Household
chen FURNITURE, Farming UTENSILS,
ny other Articles too tedious to mention;—
CROP consisting of CORN and Blade
ER. The above tract of Land is of fine
, in a high state of improvement, well wa-
nd adapted to the cultivation of Cotton and
of every description; the Improvements con-
a very commodious Dwelling House, and
n, with all other necessary Out Houses.
ms will be liberal. Conditions of sale made
on the day of sale.
GEORGE BULLARD.
mber 11, 1833. 59 4w.
—Said premises lie immediately on the
ge Line, 18 miles east of Cheraw Hill, S
G B.

Turks Island Salt.

00 Bushels Turks Island SALT, in store,
for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
mber 18. 59tf.

Sugar.

T received, 10 boxes Havana brown Sugar,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
mber 18. 59tf.

etteville Factory Candles.

Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Pro-
tor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Can-*
the lowest price. They will be constantly
with the Article, and all orders will meet
ttention.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
mber 18. 59tf.

THE
'Pearl,' & 'Offering.'

E above beautiful Annuals, for 1834, just re-
eived, together with, Letters to an Anxious
ter, Mother at Home; Sacra Privata; Saint's
Chalmers' Works; Jay's Prayers; Goldsmith's
. Burns's Works; Plutarch's Lives; Mill-
's Guide; Thinks I to myself; Cumming's 1st
s: Emerson's Arithmetic; Adams's do; Per-
ers; Pink and yellow Letter Paper, &c. &c.
For sale by
E. J. HALE.
mber 18, 1833.

Wanted,

IRST rate *SAWYER*, and a good *OVER-*
SEER, coming with good recommendations,
om constant employ and good wages will be
by applying immediately to
M. McGARY.
mber 19. 59tf.

A Cook Wanted.

WOMAN, accustomed to Cooking, &c., for a
mall family, for whom cash will be paid, or a
Boy exchanged. Apply at this office.
ember 18, 1833. 59-tf.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

E Subscriber being desirous to leave North
rolina for some State which will afford him
er facilities for the disposal of the fruits of his
ry, offers for sale,

1500 Acres of *LAND*,

e in the County of Moore, on Governor's
. There is no Land in the State better a-
ted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, or
ly particularly the latter. It will be sold in
ut purchasers; and as I presume that no
ut purchase without viewing the Land, I
be ready to show the same to any per-
ing to purchase
WM. THOS. ENGLAND.
re County, Nov. 19, 1833. 59-3mortf.

CHEESE.

JUST Received, 15 Casks prime *CHEESE*,
40 Boxes do. do.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
November 11, 1833. 58tf.

FAYETTEVILLE CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber having become sole proprietor of the Fayetteville Candle Factory, (formerly conducted under the firm of Smith & Latta,) makes known to the public generally, that he intends putting into operation the above named Factory immediately, and all orders from abroad, directed to him, will meet with prompt attention.

☞Candles may be had either at the Factory or at the Stores of Mr. David Shaw, and Samuel W. Tillinghast.

DUNCAN SMITH, *Proprietor.*
Fayetteville, October 15. 58 4t.

For Sale,

A NEGRO BOY, who is a first rate house servant. Apply at this Office.

The owner does not wish to sell him to be carried out of town.
Fayetteville, Nov. 12. [58-3t]

Eleven Valuable Negroes
FOR SALE

ON Wednesday the first day of January, 1834, I shall sell for cash, at the Town House in Fayetteville, North Carolina, ELEVEN VALUABLE

Negroes,

All young and of both sexes, *but principally Boys.*

These Negroes, it was hoped, on account of their value, might be saved the Estate to which they belong, but it is now found absolutely necessary that they should be sold. An unconditional sale will be made at the time and place above mentioned.

JNO. OWEN, *Executor of Elisha Stedman.*
November 1, 1833. 58ts.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Bcliver Slips
100 do do Misses' do do.
200 do do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by
L. R. BRADLEY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 58-tf

$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY, or stolen from Winnsborough, S. Carolina, on the 28th May, 1832, in the then possession of Wm. Beasley, a family of NEGROES, of the following description, viz: a negro man named Cato, raised by Wm. Wilson, of Sumter District, aged about 28 years, 5 feet 8 inches in height, dark complexion, full face, speaks generally in a low tone of voice, reads well, and may possibly write; a very plausible, polite and artful negro.—Also, his wife Milly, aged about 26 years, about 5 feet 4 inches in height, a very fat, stout woman at that time, has uniformly a pleasant countenance, is an excellent Cook and Seamstress; she was raised by Wm. Mills, of Sumter District. They took with them three children, viz: Carter, the eldest, a bright mulatto boy, aged about 7 years; second child, a girl named Caroline, aged about 4½ years; third, an infant boy when they absconded, named Elias. It is possible that they may have, by this time, another child, being almost two years since they have been absent. I will give the above reward, or $75 each for the Fellow and Wench, and $33 33 for each of the Children, delivered in any gaol in this State. Should they have been stolen, I will give **$400** on proof to conviction. There is but little doubt they were assisted in getting away from Winnsborough.

ROB'T ENGLISH.
Sumpter District, S. C., Oct. 15, 1833. [57.4t.

Cheap Paper,

For Sale at the Book Store.

FOR SALE,

PEW No. **25** in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
For terms apply to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
November 11, 1833. 58tf.

Teachers Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN, well qualified to teach the Languages, Mathematics, and all the higher branches of an English education, is wanted to take charge of the Bennettsville Male Academy, for the ensuing year.

From the well known healthiness of this Village, the Trustees are decidedly of opinion, that a teacher fully competent to prepare young men for admission into college, would find the situation highly advantageous.

—*Also*—

A Lady to take charge of the Female Academy at the same place, who is well qualified to teach the usual branches of an English education, or such as are usually taught in Female Seminaries, together with plain and ornamental Needle Work, Painting, Drawing, &c

The Teachers will be elected on the 10th December next. Applications accompanied with testimonials of competency and good moral standing, will be addressed to the Subscriber.

JOSHUA DAVID, *Sec'y.*
Bennettsville, Marlborough, S. C. }
November 9, 1833. } 58- 5t

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the
House of Entertainment
formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.
Fayetteville, Nov 5. 57tf.

COTTON
Or
MONEY,

WOULD be thankfully received in payment of debts due me, and I must urge the necessity of punctuality. This notice, I trust, will prevent the necessity of any other call

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
November 4. 57-6w.

I have a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware & Groceries,
Which I will sell for cash or produce; or to punctual customers on time.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, September Term, 1833.

James Moss, John Moss, for himself and as Guardian of Archibald Moss, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, Alfred Randle, guardian of Franklin, Sarah Ann, Robert, Whitson, Eliza and Jane Moss, infants under the age of twenty-one years, Bushrod Lilly and his wife Hannah, formerly Hannah Moss, *against* Willis Williams and wife Mary. } *Petition for the sale of LAND.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Willis Williams and wife Mary, formerly Mary Moss, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, a newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, that the above named Willis Williams and Wife, appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment entered pro confesso.

Witness, *James L. Gaines*, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Lawrenceville, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1833, and of the American Independence, the 58th.

[57-6w.] JAS. L GAINES, *C. M. E.*

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.
October 1. 52tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store on Market Square, next door to P. Dailey and L. Brown, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.
October 1st, 1833. 52-tf

Cape Fear Nav. Company.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Cape Fear Navigation Company are requested to attend in General Meeting, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 5th December next, to consider the propriety of surrendering their rights and privileges in the Cape Fear river and its tributary streams above Fayetteville, to a Company that may be formed for improving the same.

By order of the Board,
JAMES MEBANE, *President.*
October 30, 1833. 57tt.

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods,
Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

Ravenscroft Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed ON MONDAY, 21st INSTANT, and in addition to the services of Mr. Stuart, who has hitherto had charge of the Classical Department, an Assistant, fully qualified, has been engaged, and the Trustees can now confidently recommend this School to the patronage of the Public.

ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres't.*
of the Board of Trustees.
October 7th, 1833.

CHEAP
DRY GOODS STORE.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store, on Green street, near Eccles's Bridge, a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sup. black, blue, green, brown, olive, mulberry, light and dark mixt Broad Cloths,
Black, blue, fawn and drab Cassimeres,
Padding, Canvass, and all necessary articles for Tailors' use,
Blue, brown and black mixt Sattinetts,
Green, white, yellow and red Flannels,
Lion-skin, Petersham and Kersey, for over coats,
Plaids and Camblets,
White and black satin and hair cloth Stocks, pleated and plain,
Bombazine ditto,
Gros-de-Nap, Gros-de-Zan, Italian, Levantine and Florence Silks,
Black Sinchews and Sarsnets,
A great variety of Calicoes, uncommonly cheap,
Black, blue, brown, green, maroon, scarlet and crimson English merino Cloths and Bombazetts,
Some choice colours and quality of French merinos,
Pongees and Canton Crapes,
3-4 and 6-4 black Bombazine,
Black, blue and purple Velvet,
Corded Skirts,
6-4 embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
4-4 and 6-4 Hernani ditto,
4-4 and 6-4 thibet wool and Camel's hair ditto,
Long and Square merino ditto
Cassimere and English merino ditto
Green and white blond gauze veils,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Gloves, of all kinds,
Hosiery, of every description,
Ribbons, of every kind,
Leghorn, Dunstable, satin and straw Bonnets,
Men's and women's *CLOAKS*, some very handsome,
Ditto Boots and Brogans, &c.; a few trunks of Cloathing,
Ladies' prunella, seal skin and kid Shoes and Slippers, some of which are city made and very handsome,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 & 6-4 bleached & unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Burlaps, Osnaburgs and Russia Sheetings,
A few bales of *Cotton Yarn*,
Together with numerous other articles in the line.

☞We would particularly invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to our present Stock, as they have all been purchased at New York Auctions and of Manufacturers, and will be sold at the lowest New York prices for *Cash.*

LEWIS & ROSS.
November 5. 57tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving in part their *FALL SUPPLIES* of *Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and fine Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell and leather Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of all descriptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and worsted Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course of the present week, and which will comprise a greater *variety* and a *much more general and extensive assortment* than heretofore kept by them.

They would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their present stock, flattering themselves they will be enabled to offer such inducements as will make it worthy the interest and the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville October 21, 1833. 55tf
☞The Salem Reporter, Carolinian at Salisbury, and Raleigh Register, will please give the above three insertions, and send their bills to this Office for payment.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving in part their Fall supplies of GROCERIES, the whole of which are expected during the present week and which will comprise in part the following articles, viz:—

50 Tons Swedes and English Iron
30 Hhds. prime Sugars
50 pieces Cotton Bagging
75 kegs White Lead
100 kegs Nails
110 boxes Bar Soap
25 boxes Raisins
45 boxes Tin Plate
40 Hhds. Crockery and Glass Ware
75 kegs Dupont's Powder
280 sides Sole Leather
Skirting and Bridle Leather
Hog, Calf and Morocco Skins
1000 pair Trace Chains
65 do Scythe Blades
400 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted
150 bags Shot
2000 lbs. Bar Lead
Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Barrels Train and Lamp Oil
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Patent Medicines, &c &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which will comprise as general an assortment as can be found in this market.

HALL & JOHNSON.

P. S.—Highest Market Prices paid for all kinds of Country Produce.
October 21, 1832. 55tf.

General Assembly of N. C.

Gov. SWAIN'S MESSAGE.

To the General Assembly of the State of N. Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:—The most striking characteristic of our republican system of government, is the periodical assemblage of the representatives of the people, clothed with the power, and charged with the interests of their constituents. Experience has shewn that the best security for the preservation of our rights is to be found in a deliberative body, selected by the people from among themselves, and returning at short intervals to the bosom of the community, to participate in the blessings derived from wise, or the evils flowing from indiscreet legislation. It is apparent that no form of government can be devised, which will afford a guarantee that the common welfare will be promoted, and the public liberty preserved in the hands of incompetent or faithless agents, and that in proportion to the importance of the trust assumed, should be the zeal, fidelity and diligence, with which we enter upon the discharge of our duties.

I trust that I entertain a proper sense of the high responsibility which rests upon the Executive department, and cherish the disposition to co-operate with you in a hearty endeavor to accomplish every object which may be necessary to secure the ends for which our government was established. It is to be recollected, however, that the constitution, for wise purposes, has confided to you the whole power of legislation. The Executive can neither control nor check your proceedings, and even the privilege of advising you upon the subject of your deliberations, seems to be derived rather from custom, sanctioned by its apparent propriety, than from any express constitutional provision. I approach the discussion, nevertheless, of the important subjects which demand your attention, with a frankness, inspired by the conviction, that the high privilege with which you are invested, will but render you the more anxious for its proper exercise, and the more disposed to listen with attention to suggestions emanating from a co-ordinate branch of the government.

A recurrence to our past legislation will shew us, that although our predecessors have transmitted to us unimpaired the great charter of our rights, and were anxiously disposed to advance the improvement of the State, by providing facilities for trade, increasing our agricultural productions, diffusing the advantages of education, and adapting our laws to the improved condition of society, little has been done for the furtherance of either of these wise purposes, in comparison with what it is in our power to effect, and with that which the excited hopes and expectations of the community demand.

It is certainly not claiming too much for North Carolina, when we assert that no State in the union, has, from the earliest period of her history, exhibited a more ardent devotion to liberty, or ready obedience to the laws. I regret that the conviction is forced upon me, that her early love of freedom, and immense sacrifices for its attainment and preservation, have not met with the comparative consideration and reward to which they were so justly entitled. This result has been owing in some degree, to natural causes, but quite as much to the greater pertinacity, with which the claims of other members of the confederacy, have been pressed upon the attention of the Gen. Govm't. I shall not, at present, pursue this discussion, though I may take occasion to call your attention to the subject in the progress of the session. The settlement of our revolutionary claims, of our claims for expenditures during the late war with Great Britain, the policy pursued by our sister States with respect to the Cherokee Indians, the tendency of which has been to drive them from their borders, and fasten them upon our soil, will require a more minute examination than is consistent with the character of this paper. But if we have received comparatively few advantages of the nature to which I have alluded, I fear it is no less true, that the State Government has been too inattentive to all that concerns the character and interest of the commonwealth.

The apathy which has pervaded the legislation of half a century, is most strikingly exhibited by the fact, that the mere expenses of the General Assembly have ordinarily exceeded the aggregate expenditures of all the other departments of the government, united to the appropriations which have been made for the purposes of Internal Improvement. That government cannot be wisely administered, where those who direct the expenditure of the public treasure, receive more for this service than the amount of their disbursements.—Let me not be regarded as insisting that the Legislature is sustained at an expense disproportioned to its importance, but as suggesting a doubt whether its legitimate functions have been performed. I advert to the circumstance principally to enable me to urge upon you more forcibly, the propriety of entering upon a system of legislation required by the wants of your constituents, commensurate with their resources, and worthy the confidence which they repose in your ability to administer their public affairs.

The excitement which seems to pervade every section of the State, upon the subject of Internal Improvements, has no doubt attracted your attention and engaged your reflection. The opinion seems to be general, that the adoption of a more liberal system is essential to the future prosperity of the State; and that this cannot be effected by individual exertion, unaided by contributions from the public Treasury. The Report of the Board for Internal Improvements, will be transmitted to you in a few days, and will afford all the information which that body have been able to obtain, with respect to our several road and navigation companies. It affords me pleasure to state, that these details will be calculated to correct much misapprehension, and remove some prejudices with respect to the attempts heretofore made to improve our internal condition. The situation of some of the corporations is much more prosperous, than many intelligent individuals had supposed. That there were instances of mismanagement, and that a portion of the public funds has been expended without producing any substantial good, cannot be controverted. But the actual public loss, will be found to be much less than is generally conjectured. When it is recollected, that at the commencement of our operations in 1818 and 1819, we were entirely inexperienced, and found it impossible to obtain the aid of a skilful engineer to direct our efforts, that several works were commenced simultaneously, and that the improvement instead of beginning at the mouths, was commenced at the sources of the rivers, the aggregate loss sustained is the subject neither of great surprize or serious discouragement. The information we have acquired, if it does not compensate us for the expenditure incurred in obtaining it, will not prove without value. The introduction of the Rail Road system, is the commencement of a new era in the annals of physical improvement. The cost of any given work can be ascertained with so much correctness, before its construction is attempted, that prudent men will be able to compare its probable value, with the proposed expenditure, and arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, with respect to the propriety of engaging in the enterprize.

In addition to the information which will be afforded by the Report alluded to, with respect to the condition of the public works, the opinions of the Board will, in obedience to the act of Assembly creating the corporation, be presented upon the most important subjects connected with the Internal Improvement of the State. Whether the condition of our country is susceptible of the improvements recommended?—whether a fund shall be created proportioned to the magnitude and importance of the enterprize to be accomplished?—whether the public treasure shall be exclusively employed, or adequate aid extended to incorporated companies?—are inquiries which have received the anxious consideration of the Board, and will be submitted for your determination. My own opinion is, that the great channels of inter-communication, in which the whole community is interested, and which, for that reason, will not probably attract, and are least likely to be effected by, individual enterprise—demand the exclusive attention and patronage of the government. With respect to improvements of a local character, I think the safest, and perhaps the wisest course for the Legislature to pursue, will be, to incorporate companies in every section of the State where they may be necessary; and to subscribe for a uniform portion of stock in each—on the condition that no part of the public subscription shall be demanded until the private stockholders shall have paid, or secured the payment of their subscriptions. Individuals will rarely be found anxious to engage in a chimerical scheme; and no more satisfactory evidence of the practicability and usefulness of any work, need be required than the fact, that those who recommend it to public patronage, are willing to test the correctness of their opinions by trusting their own capital to the same hazard We know too, that individuals ordinarily expend their own resources with more prudence and forecast, than those who have the management of an exclusively public fund. If it shall be considered advisable, that the public shall ultimately own any particular work of this character, it may be made a condition in the charter, that the State may at any time resume the franchise, upon the payment of a stipulated sum to the stockholders.

The Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund which will be submitted to your consideration at an early day, will shew the result, so far as it has been tried, of the only attempt we have yet made to establish "schools for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices." The aggregate amount of the fund is at present too small, to justify our entering upon any general system of education. Indeed, were this fund much larger, it may well be doubted whether the period has yet arrived, when it can be judiciously expended, for the promotion of the wise and benevolent purposes contemplated by the founders of our government. The sparseness of our population presents great, perhaps insuperable difficulties. When, as the result of a wise and liberal system of legislation, the inlets upon our coast shall receive the improvement of which they are susceptible; when our great natural highways, the rivers connected with them, shall assume that condition, in which Providence designs they shall be placed by our hands; when these channels of communication shall be intersected by Rail Roads and Canals; and as the natural consequence of this state of things, agriculture shall receive her appropriate reward, we will have laid the foundation of a school system, as extensive as our limits, and as enduring as our prosperity. A few individuals will not have been selected and cherished as the peculiar object of public patronage; but the general character of the country will be elevated, and thousands now too poor to afford the blessings of education to their children, will find this though the most important, but one of many advantages incident to an improved condition of life. Extended commercial facilities will stimulate to agricultural exertion;—increased production afford the means of education; and the diffusion of knowledge operate as the most certain preventive of crime. A more liberal scheme would be better suited to the condition of older and richer communities, and I trust the day is not very distant when it will be so to ours.

From the phraseology of the act establishing the Literary Fund, doubts are entertained whether the intention of the Legislature was to transfer to that corporation, the proceeds of the vacant and unappropriated Swamp lands, or the lands themselves. Acting upon the latter impression, the Directors have prepared a plan, by which it is proposed to drain and bring into market, a particular tract of country, and thus test by experiment, the propriety of entering upon a general system of improvement. This plan will accompany the Report before alluded to, and the importance of the subject, will ensure for it a favorable consideration.

This region of marshes is represented by the engineers who have explored it, as spreading over a surface of two millions and a half of acres, three-fifths of which is the exclusive property of the State. Some of the most intelligent, enterprizing and well governed members of the Confederacy, have their little republics confined by narrower limits. It constitutes a twentieth of our own soil in extent, and perhaps an eighth in fertility. It is not only without productive value in its present condition, but is probably more than all other causes, the source of disease, rendering life uncomfortable and insecure; and thus blighting the prosperity of the fairest portion of the State. I believe that no doubts exist among those acquainted with the subject, of the practicability of reclaiming these pestilential wastes, and rendering them abodes of plenty and comparative healthfulness.—The effect of all our previous legislation, has been to lock them up from individual appropriation, without making any effort to improve them.

In compliance with the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, to establish the Bank of North Carolina, Books of subscription were opened at the several places, and at the periods designated by the third section of the Charter. The result is known to you, and is strong evidence, that individual subscriptions of stock cannot be obtained to any banking institution in this State, the direction of which cannot be controlled by the stockholders. Thus this subject, which occupied so much time at the last Session, returns upon you with renewed and increased claims to your attention. The regulation of the currency of the country, is at all times a delicate and difficult subject of legislation, but is at present peculiarly so. The dividends which have been declared during the present year, of the capital stock of the State Bank and the Bank of Newbern, amount to nearly one-third of the entire banking capital of the State. The objections which exist to the charter of the Bank of North Carolina, have had the effect, it is understood, to induce a portion of the stockholders to seek investments for their money in other sections of the Union. A

great diminution of the circulating medium, has of course taken place. In addition to this, it is now regarded as at least probable, that the Bank of the United States will not be re-chartered. It will require the exercise of all your wisdom and prudence, to preserve the community from the evils which these combined causes threaten to produce.

Whether the original establishment of banking institutions in this State, was the result of wise legislation, is matter rather of curious speculation, than useful inquiry. The currency of the country, is now, and must continue to be a paper currency; and the only alternative presented, is the choice between bills emitted by our own citizens within our own limits, and subject to our laws; or by the citizens of other states, entirely exempt from our influence and control. As banks are indispensable, all will prefer a domestic to a foreign institution. The important question to be determined is, what shall be the character of the corporation. Shall a bank be created, founded upon public funds, and governed by public officers, with a capital sufficiently large to supply a circulating medium commensurate with the wants of the community? or shall several banks be chartered, in which the State may subscribe such portion of the stock as she chooses, the government and direction being confined to the individual stockholders?

I shall submit my views upon this subject, with great deference to the opinions of those more conversant with it. I have had no experience in the management of moneyed corporations, and, except upon an occasion when some investigation of the constitutionality and expediency of a Bank of the State became a public duty, such inquiries have rarely attracted my attention. At that time, I entertained doubts with regard to both, and my subsequent reflections have had no tendency to remove them. I doubt the constitutional right to establish such an institution, because it seems to me that its issues, though termed Bank Notes, are substantially, Bills of Credit. I forbear entering into the discussion of this proposition, and will state, very briefly, some few of the objections which suggest themselves to the expediency of the measure. Of the power of the General Government to establish a Bank of this character, perhaps no scruples need be entertained. The ability of the nation to maintain such an institution, is vastly greater than ours; yet the experiment has never been tried, and at the present period, receives encouragement from no class of politicians. If successfully managed, as it might be for a time, I think there is too much danger that it would, ultimately, connect itself with the politics of the country, and have a tendency to corrupt the people and their representatives Finally, if, contrary to all experience, individuals should be found, who, having no interest of their own to sharpen vigilance, should yet bring to the management of such a corporation the requisite attention, skill, and integrity, it may then be prudent to inquire whether a general state of indebtedness on the part of the governed, to the government, can be free from the dangers here, that have attended it elsewhere If it be a blessing incident to a public debt, that the creditor has a direct pecuniary interest in the maintenance of the government, does not the converse of the proposition follow, that when the Government is the creditor, the debtor has a direct pecuniary interest inducing the destruction of the Government? Why are the public lands sold for cash rather than on a credit? The experience acquired at our Public Treasury upon this subject, is entitled to consideration. The head of that department, has not always found it an easy matter, to reduce into possession the few debts which have at various times been due to the State from her citizens. Success has more rarely attended his efforts in such cases, and when successful, it has been after longer intervals than ordinarily characterize the transactions of individuals. Would it be otherwise if the debts really due to the State, were nominally due to a Bank?

The great error, I apprehend, which prevails on this subject, is, that we are disposed to establish a Bank, rather as an expedient to relieve us from taxation, than with a view to the great object to be attained by such an institution—a sound circulating medium In the management of public, as of private affairs, we are sometimes tempted to neglect that system of policy which finds its appropriate reward in patient industry, and hope to secure prosperity by some scheme of speculation which is the most alluring when least understood. We forget that the public treasury must at last be replenished from the pockets of the community; and that *the indirect* is frequently the most unequal and oppressive species of contribution. Bank Stock is certainly a legitimate subject of revenue; but the stockholder should pay, for the privilege conferred upon him, just so much as he receives over a fair rate per cent. on his investment, in the ordinary course of dealing, and no more. A greater exaction has a tendency, either to impede the operations of the Bank, or give rise to the opposite evil, excessive issues. In the former case, a scarcity of circulating medium is produced; in the latter, the community, for the use of a depreciated currency, pay an indirect tax, greatly larger in amount than the actual revenue flowing into the Treasury. It is impossible to ascertain with precision, the amount of losses sustained, since the establishment of the existing Banks, by the depreciation of their notes. I think, however, that an attentive examination will satisfy every one, that it must exceed the entire revenue which has been derived from all these institutions.

I venture, therefore, to recommend the establishment of Banks at such places as the business of the country may require, the aggregate amount of capital not to exceed three millions of dollars, and the direction to be confided to the individual stockholders. The dividends never to exceed such rate per cent. as may be regarded a fair equivalent for the use and hazard of the investment. The average amount of public moneys on deposite, to be considered as capital stock and the Public Treasurer to be entitled to dividends accordingly.

Among the various subjects which will come before you, the revision of the whole body of our public statute laws may be mentioned as deeply interesting to the community. The earliest statute in force in this State, was enacted in the year 1235, in the reign of Henry the third. Our revised Code as it is termed, commences with the provincial laws passed by the General Assembly which sat at Little River in 1715, omitting the entire legislation of the mother country with regard to this State, during a period of four hundred and ninety years, and embracing more than a hundred entire statutes or parts of statutes. Of these, many relate to the criminal law of the country, several create capital felonies or punish capitally, offences that were previously subject to a milder penalty; and yet, it is believed that complete copies of these enactments are not to be found in half a dozen libraries in the State. A part of those in force, and many not in force, were published in Newbern, thirty years since, but the work did not equal public expectation, and is now out of print. The lives, the liberty and property of our citizens, are thus subject to the enactments of a governm't, widely dissimilar from ours, which few have read, or had it in their power to read. The legislation of nearly five centuries is a sealed book to the great body of the community, and in some degree even to the profession whose interest and duty render the study of the Law the business of life. It is but a short time since the question whether a statute regulating the trial of an individual for a capital felony was in force in this state, became the subject of solemn argument before the Supreme Court, and called forth directly opposite opinions from the Judges. The truth is, that not only the source but the very existence of our Statute Law, is, as remarked by an elegant writer, with regard to the Common Law, "as undiscoverable as the sources of the Nile." In such a state of things, the expounder of the Law alone is safe. The Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government cease to be co-ordinate with the Judiciary, since the latter has not only the right to construe the whole body of legislation, but the privilege of declaring the existence within this State of any portion of the immense mass of British Statutes, enacted anterior to the period at which we began to legislate for ourselves. I intend no disrespect to the Judiciary—the difficulty does not arise from a disposition on their part to encroach upon the other departments of the government: but from an omission of the Legislature to perform its own functions. The task of revising and expense of publishing this Code, would be of little moment, in comparison with its importance. The laws and journals of a single session are much more voluminous than such a work would be if properly executed.

A judicious legal reform should, however, extend to all the subsequent enactments, by which we are governed. Competent judges entertain the opinion that the bulk of our statute book might be lessened at least one-third, by a repeal of statutes which are in effect obsolete, and others, the object of which has been attained by subsequent enactments. The whole of the legislation from 1715 to 1777, with the exception of the Statutes of Limitation, the Registry Acts, and a few others, might with propriety be expunged from our Code, as surplusage. Many subsequent Acts, and some of them connected with the criminal law, should share a similar fate. It is a capital felony, for instance, to counterfeit the notes of the Bank of No. America, which have no circulation within this State—Various laws encumber the pages of the revisal, providing for the punishment of counterfeiting our revolutionary bills of credit, the necessity for which ceased years since with the existence of the bills themselves. An antiquary would at present be much more disposed to trace out their similitude than a counterfeiter.

Is it not strange, that our Revisal should exhibit to the citizen, various enactments to punish offences which cannot be committed, and conceal from his view innumerable penalties attached to actions, which he does not know to be wrong? It is submitted to your wisdom to determine whether a legal system so perplexed, intricate and uncertain, is suited to the genius of our institutions, and the character of our citizens.

The Public Treasurer in his last annual Report, called the attention of the Legislature to the fact, that for several years past the disbursements at the Treasury, had exceeded the revenue, and suggested that a revision of the laws regulating the assessment of lands, would probably have the effect of supplying the deficiency. By the law as it now stands, the tax paid upon real estate, depends quite as much upon the integrity of the citizen as the value of his property, the greatest burthen is of course imposed upon the most meritorious portion of the community, and the State is deprived of one-third of the revenue which should accrue from this source. It seems to me that the whole series of legislation upon the subject of revenue, requires revision and amendment There is perhaps no tax which can be devised less equal in its operation, than a poll tax, and none more so than an income tax. By our system more than a third of our entire revenue is derived from the former, while no supplies are drawn from the latter source Real estate contributes to the support of the Government, an amount nearly equal to the poll tax, while a comparatively small sum is levied upon every other species of property and none upon moneyed capital.

If we examine another branch of the system, the inequality is still more glaring. Three-fourths of the taxes paid by the people of this State, are imposed by the County Courts, and so far as my information extends, the burthen is sustained exclusively by the polls and by real estate. Why should this radical difference exist between the system of State and County taxation? Under the former the capitation levy is the same in amount with that paid by three hundred dollars value in land: under the latter a different rule exists in practice in almost every county. The result is, that nothing like equality or uniformity can be said to prevail in the arrangement of our fiscal concerns.

It is a fundamental principle of the Government, "that the people ought not to be taxed without the consent of themselves or their representatives in General Assembly freely given." A proper regard for this Article of the Declaration of Rights may prompt the inquiry, whether the virtual surrender by the Legislature, to the Justices of the County Courts of three fourths of the power to lay taxes, is in exact accordance with the spirit of the provision. I call your attention to this subject, with less hesitation, because we can entertain no hope of success in any attempt to improve the condition of the country, without a substantial change of the policy hitherto pursued. The burthen of taxation should be equalized, its range must be enlarged, and the aggregate amount increased, if we expect to sustain the character and credit of the State, in the promotion of any liberal enterprize.

I beg leave to recommend to your consideration the accompanying correspondence of Jas. Wyche Esquire, superintendent of Public Works, with this Department, relative to the duties and compensation of that officer. It will be perceived, that further legislation is necessary to secure the services of any individual competent to the correct discharge of that important trust.

In compliance with the Resolution passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, I have purchased, and transmitted to the Executive Department of each State and Territory in the Union, a copy of MacRae's Map of this State. I cannot permit myself to allude to this subject, without venturing to suggest, that if a copy were procured at the public expense, and forwarded to each of the Clerks of our Superior Courts, to be placed in their respective court-houses, it might have a tendency to diffuse more generally among our citizens correct knowledge of the geography of our State, and discharge in some degree the obligation which the community is under to the enterprizing publisher.

I transmit in file marked A, the Ordinance and Report of the Convention of South Carolina;—Resolutions of the Legislatures of Maine. Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Mississippi, Indiana and Illinois, approving the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and reprobating the proceedings of the people of South Carolina;—from Connecticut and Maryland, approving the Proclamation and the Tariff, and disapproving the doctrine of Nullification;—from Alabama, disapproving the Tariff and reprobating Nullification;—from New Hampshire, approving the Proclamation and commending the exercise of the Veto;—and from Virginia, recommending to the people of South Carolina to rescind their Ordinance, and to Congress to modify the Tariff Laws. The file marked B., contains Resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, recommending the call of a Convention to determine questions of disputed power between the States and the General Government; and Resolutions from Massachusetts, Delaware, Ohio and Mississippi, dissenting from the proposition. In the file C., will be found Resolutions of the Legislatures of New Hampshire, Delaware, and Illinois, recommending the passage of a law by Congress for the more perfect and uniform organization of the Militia;—from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, requesting the Governors of the several States, to recommend to their respective Legislatures, the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to ensure a speedy and entire abolition of Lotteries, and from New Hampshire, Resolutions proposing an exchange of Law Reports. These papers will doubtless receive the respectful consideration to which they are entitled, by the importance of the principles discussed, and the high sources from which they emanate.

My private Secretary will lay my Letter Book before you, together with such resignations of militia officers and Justices of the Peace as have been received since the adjournment of the last General Assembly.

The death of Chief Justice Henderson, the last of the three illustrious men, who constituted the first Supreme Court, held under the present system, has caused a vacancy in the high office, which he filled for so many years with such distinguished ability, integrity and usefulness. The election of a successor, is among the many important duties which demand the attention of the Legislature at the present session.

In this annual Message, I have deemed it proper to direct your attention to the more important subjects of legislation only. Various matters of less general interest, but which are nevertheless worthy of your consideration, will be communicated in due time.

In the remarks which I have deemed it my duty to submit to you, I have endeavored to unite that frankness which is of the essence of our free institutions with the respect due to the immediate representatives of the people. If I have failed in either, I trust it will be attributed to no want of disposition to discharge with fidelity the obligations imposed upon me by the station I occupy My opinions have been expressed with an earnestness inspired by a conviction of their correctness, unaccompanied, however, by any vanity that can be pained by the detection of their fallacy. I have no other ambition than to unite with you in the adoption of such measures as shall be best calculated to develope and improve our physical and intellectual resources, to promote the prosperity and advance the character of the State.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

DAVID L. SWAIN.

Executive Department, N. C. Nov. 18th, 1833.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Nov. 18.

A quorum being present, the Senators produced their credentials, were qualified, and took their seats.

Mr. Montgomery moved that William D. Mosely, the Senator from Lenoir, be appointed Speaker; which motion was unanimously agreed to. Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Skinner, of Perquimons, the Speaker was conducted to the Chair; from whence he made his acknowledgments to the Senate in an appropriate address.

On motion of Mr Matthews, Samuel F. Patterson was appointed Principal Clerk, and William J. Cowan, Clerk Assistant.

On motion of Mr. Vanhook, Thomas B. Wheeler was appointed Principal Doorkeeper.

Mr. Vanhook also moved that Green Hill be appointed Assistant Doorkeeper; when Mr. Howell moved that the name of Henry S. Spain be added to the nomination.—Whereupon a balloting took place; which resulted in the election of Green Hill. The state of the balloting was as follows: Hill 55, Spain 4.

On motion of Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, ordered that a message be sent to the House of Commons, informing that House that the Senate is duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the resignation of Joseph A. Hill, the Senator elect from the county of New Hanover; which was read and accepted, and, on motion of Mr. Hinton, ordered that a writ of election issue to the Coroner of New Hanover county, commanding him to hold an election on the first day of December, to fill said vacancy.

A message from the House of Commons, proposing to ballot immediately for three Engrossing Clerks, and stating that William Hall, John W. Covington, Thomas L. West, Alfred Lancaster, Thomas J. Word, Thos. F. Jones, Henry S. Clark, Daniel Coleman, Charles Mock and Whitmel Hardy are in nomination; which proposition was agreed to, and a message returned, informing that House that the name of Thos. Matthews is added to the nomination. Messrs. Clayton and Skinner of Perquimons were appointed to conduct the balloting on the part of the Senate. A message was received from the House of Commons, stating that Messrs. Marsteller and Guthrie are appointed superintendents of the balloting on their part.

A message from the other House, proposing the appointment of a joint select committee, to wait on the Governor, and inform him of the organization of the Legislature, and stating that Messrs. Barringer and Long compose the committee on their part. The proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Skinner of Perquimons and Hinton were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

Messrs. Kerr, Beard, Jones, Montgomery and Edwards were appointed a committee to prepare Rules of Order for the Government of the Senate during the present Session.

Mr. Clayton, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for three Engrossing Clerks, reported that Daniel Coleman and John W. Covington were duly elected; and that no other person in nomination had received a majority of the votes. The votes stood thus:

Coleman	135	West	24
Covington	110	Mock	16
Word	64	Lancaster	14
Hall	63	Hardy	8
Clark	39	Matthews	5
Jones	31		

An ineffectual balloting then took place for the Engrossing Clerk yet to be elected; when the votes stood as follows:

Word	68	Mock	5
Hall	64	Matthews	4
Jones	25	Lancaster	4
West	13	Blank	1

A message from the other House, communicating the annual message of the Governor, and proposing that the message be printed, three copies for each member of the Legislature; which proposition was agreed to.

Mr. Sherard, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for the Engrossing Clerk yet to be elected, reported that, on counting the ballots, there appeared to have been 179 votes given in; of which number William Hall had received 90, which is a majority of the number thus counted; but that the Assistant Clerks had reported the number of votes to be 180, of which number 90 is not a majority. A discussion arising thereon, it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Montgomery, that the report be laid on the table.

The state of the balloting was as follows:

Hall	90	Matthews	3
Word	70	West	3
Jones	11	Blank	2

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Mr. Kerr, from the committee appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the Senate, reported those of last Session; which were read and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hogan, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of the following Standing Committees, viz.

Finance.—Messrs. Jones, Morrison, Kendall, Simmons, Moye of Pitt, Skinner of Perquimons, Stone and Kerr.

Claims. Messrs. Clayton, Martin of Rockingham, Howell, Foy, Harrison, Mann, Latham and Vanhook.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs Hoke, Dobson, Martin of Richmond, Hussey, Moye of Greene, Vann, Matthews, and Montgomery.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Shuford, Caldwell, Gavin, Melvin, Wilder, Walton, Flowers and Stedman.

Judiciary—Messrs. Hogan, Jones, Morris, Hall, Spaight, Skinner of Chowan, Arrington and Elliott.

Internal Improvement—Messrs. Hinton, Edwards, Skinner of Pasquotank, Sherard, Foy, Murchison, Beard and Brittain.

Education and the Literary Fund.—Messrs. Mendenhall, Phillips, McCormick, Hall, Smaw, Mebane, Faison and Norman.

Mr. Martin of Rockingham, presented a bill to repeal the act of last session, establishing the Bank of North Carolina; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Beard presented a resolution, referring so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Internal Improvement, Education, Banks and the circulating medium, Statute Laws of the State, and Literary Fund, to appropriate committees; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Edwards, laid upon the table.

Mr. Morrison, from the committee appointed to superintend the balloting for an Engrossing Clerk, reported that William Hall is duly elected. The state of the balloting was as follows: Hall 95, Word 90, blank 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Nov. 18.

A quorum being present, the names of the members were called over; when they exhibited their credentials, were qualified, and took their seats.

Mr. Courts moved that William J. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, be appointed Speaker, and Mr. Settle moved that Jas. Wyche, of Granville, be added to the nomination. The House thereupon proceeded to ballot under the superintendence of Messrs. Courts and Settle, who upon counting out the votes, reported that Wm. J. Alexander was duly elected. The Speaker was then conducted to the Chair by Mr. Courts; from which he made his acknowledgments to the House in an appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, Charles Manly was appointed Clerk, and Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk Assistant.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, Richard Roberts was appointed Doorkeeper; and John Cooper, Henry Nunnery, Joshua E. Lumsden and Thomas H. Massey were nominated for Assistant Doorkeeper. A balloting was then had under the superintendence of Messrs. Rand and Jordan; which resulted in the election of John Cooper. State of the balloting: Cooper 100, Nunnery 10, Massey 8, Lumsden 2, Scattering 2.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.

On motion of Mr. J. D. Jones, a message was sent to the Senate, informing them of the organization of this House; and, on motion of Mr. Marsteller, another message was sent proposing to ballot immediately for three Engrossing Clerks.

Messrs. J. D. Jones, Wyche, Bragg, Seawell and Barringer were appointed a committee to prepare Rules of Order for the government of the House during the present session.

The Governor transmitted to the House, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Wm. R. Hill, his annual Message; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Barringer, sent to the Senate, with a proposition that it be printed, three copies for each member of the Legislature.

Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Mr. John D. Jones, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported Rules of Order for the government of the House; which were read and concurred in.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual Report of the Public Treasurer; which, on motion of Mr. Pierse, was transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition that it be printed.

On motion of Mr. Long, the House proceeded to the appointment of the following Standing Committees, viz.

Claims.—Messrs. Wilson, Daniel, Foreman, Allen, Stephens, Battle, Kitterell, Stockard, Settle, Gutherie, Cansler, Weaver, and Jonathan Horton.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Willey, Smithwick, John W. Potts, M'Leod, Marsteller, Judkins, M'Neill, Wesley Jones, Thomas, Clement, Roberts, Tatham and Courts.

Education—Messrs. John D. Jones, Thomas J. Pugh, Kennedy, Blackman, Monk, Boddie, J. H. Montgomery, Graham, Brown, R. H. Alexander, W. McLean, Moore and Waugh.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Relfe, Murray, Laspeyre, Locke, Dodson, Grier, William Horton, West, Whitehurst, Macklin, Allison, Brower and John L. Smith.

Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Riddick, Long, Jasper, Cloman, John D. Jones, Hargrove, Seawell, McGehee, Poindexter, Fisher, Barringer, Irvine and King.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs Tillett, Pierse, Hardison, Shepard, Sloan, Taylor, G. S. McLean, Rand, Iron, Wiseman, Cansler, Edmonston and Wm. Potts.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: The subject of Sabbath Schools is at all times interesting to the benevolent heart; and as there appears to be a laxity in the exertions of some of our leading officers of Sunday Schools, it may perhaps, have a good effect to publish the enclosed *Extract* from a religious publication of the present year. INIS.

"Sabbath Schools are calculated to exert a direct and extensive influence upon the science and literature of our country, by implanting in the youthful mind a taste for reading and knowledge. The first effect will be to increase the production and sale of books in general literature and science; and if Sabbath school instruction be as sound and thorough as it should be, it will have a powerful tendency to correct the public taste, and form it on a more healthy and useful model, which will change the character of the current books of the age. It will arrest the evidently vicious taste now prevailing for novels, romances, and light reading of every kind, which exhibit shadows without substances, and passion and sentiment without principle. Hence, Sabbath school books of instruction should clearly and fully set forth sound doctrines and morals; and Sabbath school teachers should take much pains in qualifying themselves to teach. The principles they are implanting, and the impressions they are making are to produce ripe fruit in the next generation. It is, therefore, of vast importance that ministers look sedulously after their Bible classes and Sabbath schools There is nothing which is more characteristic of this age, than the ascendant attention in all Churches and classes of men to the education of the youth. The aged and middle aged are forgotten comparatively, and the combined energies of the Christian world are chiefly directed to the children.

Library books should contain doctrines and morals as sound as books of instruction. The library should embrace the elements of the whole circle of religion, literature, and science, in various forms, and in an easy, pleasing, attractive style, and *well got up*, as the saying is. This library should be in every school for the benefit of pupils and teachers. And while it inspires a correct taste for sound and healthy reading, it will introduce the students and teachers into the first principles of religion, literature, and science, and thus prepare them to proceed to the perusal of larger works when they are older, or find opportunity. Thus well digested abridgments of larger religious books, biographies, histories, and travels, or works on nature or the arts and sciences, will inspire a taste to read, and an inclination to procure the larger works. The result will be an enlargement of the empire of literature, science, and general knowledge, accompanied with a correspondent action on the public mind And when we recollect that all these elements, and this whole action are to be imbued with the spirit of piety founded upon sound doctrines and morals well taught in the Sunday school, we are placed upon a pleasing eminence from which to look forward into ages yet to come, and anticipate the fruits. There can be no doubt but that the Sabbath school enterprise is the greatest, the wisest, and the best of all modern plans of benevolence."

FROM THE WILMINGTON PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Synod of North Carolina met in this town on Wednesday Evening the 13th inst. at 7 o'clock. A large number of the Bishops and Elders were present, though on account of the distance, few from the Western part of the State attended. Rev. Dr. Baxter, of the Union Theological Seminary, and Rev. Wm. Plummer, of Petersburg, and Rev. Dr. Westner, one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, were present. The Rev. Henry A. Rowland, of Fayetteville, was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. Arch'd McQueen, and Mr. Hayes Beatty, Ruling Elder, were appointed Clerks. Public services were held every day in the Church, attended by the members of the Synod, until it was found necessary for them to retire to the Town Hall, in order to despatch business.

On Sabbath day, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and the Synod adjourned with singing and prayer on Sabbath evening, to meet in Oxford on the 1st Tuesday in October 1834.

A large amount of business was transacted at this meeting, and with great unanimity. The Synod adopted a plan, which had been previously adopted by the Virginia Synod, uniting the three Synods of Virginia, North Carolina, and of the Chesapeake, in the foundation of a Central Board of Foreign Missions, connected with the American Board. The resolutions establishing this organization after considerable discussion were adopted unanimously. The Synod determined to raise *fifteen thousand dollars* in this State for the Union Theological Seminary. The report on the state of religion in the churches was exceedingly interesting. In one Presbytery nearly a *thousand members* have been received during the past year. In Rev. Mr. McCollum's congregation in the Fayetteville Presbytery, *two hundred and fifty-four* members have been received within four months past. The spirit of God is poured out upon the churches. In one congregation *ten young* men are determined to devote themselves to preparation for the Gospel Ministry. More than ordinary interest is taken in the cause of education. The Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School in Fayetteville, will go into operation on the 1st Monday in January. A distinguished instructor has been appointed principal of that Institution, and has accepted the appointment. In other Presbyteries, schools of a similar nature are commencing. The cause of Temperance is on the advance. The time, it is hoped, is not far distant, when intemperance shall cease. A spirit of activity is awakened and cherished in the hearts of Christians. The means of doing good are increased. The faith of the people of God is strengthened; and it is believed that more earnest prayer for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom will be put up, more effort made, and greater results effected through the blessing of God, in the coming year, than ever before.

"*The Ruling Passion*"—During the Phenomenon, on Wednesday morning last, a woman in Port Carbon strongly urged her husband to collect *Fifty Dollars* immediately, which were due him, or he never would get it—as the day of judgment had arrived. *Miner's Jour.*

One person who saw the Meteorological appearances, says he "never saw any thing half as brilliant, *except the fire works at the New York Vauxhall when Lafayette was there.*"!!! Oh, what a taste for the sublime! To compare a hemisphere of luminous bodies, apparently stars, prepared in nature's vast laboratory, and

"*Wheeling, unshaken, thro' the void immense,*"

to a few sky-rockets and squibs ignited by a farthing-bundle of matches!—*West. Car.*

From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.

WM. J. DUANE'S DISMISSAL.

The Globe of yesterday explains the causes that led to the removal of Duane. We will state them without ment. On such a question every should examine and decide for him

Mr. Duane, who is still opposed bank, was selected by Gen. Jackson count of that opposition. He knew bly, at the time that he entered the that the removal of the deposits was temptation; and after he came into ascertained that the President had the written opinions of his cabinet, three of them, Messrs. Taney, W and Barry, had advised their removal Secretary of State and Secretary were opposed to it.

Such was the state of the ma Mr. Duane entered the office.

The President, while on his tour, wrote to Mr. Duane, advising sure; and on his return, was told Duane, (we use the words of the a tone and manner scarcely respec Mr. Duane differed with him, and would not, with his existing remove the deposites, but promised that he would not continue to to embarrass his measures."

A free interchange of opinion on the question was deferred, Mr. leging, that though his opinions against the measure, his mind was conviction.

The President having desired gent should be appointed to ascer what terms the banks would receive posites. Mr. Duane, in drawing subjects, inserted a sentence that there was *then* no sufficient removing the deposites, but that ation was wanted to enable the to act if any cause should thereaf

This induced a letter from the to which Mr. Duane responded stating his objections to the propo sure, and adding, to his protest removal, the following words—

"That when the moment for decisi quiry and discussion, shall arrive, he cur with the President, or retire."

The President remained fixed in his tion, and read to the cabinet the paper been published. Mr. Duane request ment for further consideration; and sent to the President a written statement pinion on the subject, which the Globe inaccurate in its assertions, and indecent language—*which was returned.* Mr. D wrote to the President several notes, w also returned. *He was then dismissed* adds that—

"Mr. Duane was dismissed for faithfu his solemn written pledges, and for the of bad feelings, which made him totally the station to which he had been elevate was not dismissed merely for refusing to the deposites."

The Globe concludes with a torrent of abuse against the ex-Secretary.

The New York Daily Advertiser s that the President of the United States offered the appointment of Attorney Ge of the United States to Benjamin F. of Albany, and that it is said he will the appointment. No better selection the office could probably be made party candidates for the office. M we believe, a sound lawyer, and of more than ordinary natural abilities he is a staunch friend of Mr. Van B probably not his least recommenda seat in the Cabinet.—*Nat. Int.*

Mr. Buchanan, late *Minister* to nited States to *Russia, arrived at* phia on Friday last, in the packet ship quehannah, from Liverpool.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

There are indications of *disgruntled party* at Washington. The Post General is said to favor Col. Johnson's ference to Mr. Van Buren. The Clerk in the P. O. Department dismissed note this now merely because it is talked The whole matter is to us an affair of indifference. Hereafter, however, thing may grow out of it.

The question is often asked, how Henry Clay? He was born in Hanover County, Virginia, on the 12th April, and is approaching his fifty-seventh

One of the evidences of the increased cility of travelling betw en New York Philadelphia is shown in the engage which actors now make to perform places at the same time, or what is just on alternate nights, which is accomplished what a few years ago would have thought a very near approach to Thus the tragedian. Mr. Booth, at present time, is fulfilling an engagement in New York and Philadelphia, playing the one city one night, and in the other next.—*N. Y. Post.*

Captain Samuel Haynes, an ingenious and intelligent shoemaker, of Belfast, Maine, has invented a machine for cutting leather for shoes, which is constructed of cylinders, which are rolled together; on of which are placed knives in such a manner as to cut a side of leather into and quarters as the leather passes by the cylinders. It is done very quickly, said one man, with the machine, can more shoes in one hour than twelve men hand, can cut in a day, and do it better.

The blessings of Office.—We take following fair picture of political life the New York Evening Star. It remembered that Major Noah, the lately held the office of Surveyor in the tom House. He is therefore qualified speak understandingly on the subject.

"It is better to open oysters and to a barrow and earn a half loaf of bread honest labour, than to be reduced to miserable uncertainty of holding an He must play false to get it, and sur manly independence to retain it."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

DAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, 1833

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, November 24, 1833.

City is crowded to excess, a very umber of Delegates to the Internal rement Convention having already ar- notwithstanding the panic about the pox, which however is beginning to e, as no new case is reported. We ave a busy week, but whatever trans- f interest shall be duly communicated

Legislature has been distinguished, by unusual activity in their proceed- numerous important propositions having been brought upon the *tapis*—a cir- nce not common at so early a period session. Among these are Resolu- n the subject of Internal Improve- Banking, and a reform of the Consti-

esolution was promptly rejected yes- proposing an inquiry into the expe- of abolishing the Supreme Court.— gurs well for the stability of our Ju- , and dissipates some misgivings which tained as to the action of the Legis- on this question. Mr. Gaston is in tion for the seat on the bench made by Chief Justice Henderson's death, day is fixed for the balloting. I think able there may be one other name be- e Legislature for this appointment. various Committees are busily engag- he subjects referred to them, and will or so begin to report, when the pro- s of the Legislature will assume a nteresting character.

proprietors of the three establishments City, are in nomination for the office e Printer, but no day is fixed for bal-

reader is referred to the first page of per for the Message of our patriotic ior. It is such a paper as becomes hief Magistrate of our State. Frank, ident, and fearless, he has not hesita- avow his sentiments upon the great of State policy, and to recommend, lly in regard to the currency, a course to be in conflict with the deliber- inions of a very large party, in the Le- re, and among the people. In the pro- of the interests of his native State, ows no fear, and is without reproach.

rs.—On Sunday night last, a fire broke the kitchen attached to the dwelling occupied by Mr. Charles T. Stuart, in own. It had gained such ascendancy it was discovered, that it was found ible to save that building, but by great ts the large dwelling was saved. roof of the State House in Milledge- Geo. took fire a few days ago, from a and threatened the entire destruction building. By the courageous efforts, ver, of a few individuals, the fire was ed in about an hour, after it had con- only a part of the roof.

Mail Arrangements.—The reader ollect the statement, and the admis- its truth by the Globe, that a large ncy existed in the Post Office Depart- by the opposition papers, this has ttributed to mismanagement, if not ing worse, and by the other party, to ue extension of mail routes. To what- ause it is owing, the last thing we ex- d to hear of, was that the funds of the rtment were to be replenished by cut- f the facilities enjoyed for years by any populous towns, and on all hands d necessary to their interests. But ost unwise *step* seems to have been ed *on; for not* only do we hear of the tinuance of the daily mail to Lynch- Va. but we learn orders have been re- here to reduce the route between this and Wilmington to the old arrange- of 16—(seventeen years ago)—that ate the mail conveyed twice a week en these towns, and the time to be oc- d in the trip to be two days, instead of hours.

do not expect that any thing we could uld produce an abandonment of this rable policy, but we do hope that the e will speak out upon the subject, and upon the inefficient head of this de- ment the indignation he so justly merits. own incapacity, and the dismissal of old xperienced officers, have brought the Office to a state of bankruptcy and al- irretrievable confusion, for all of the people are to be the sufferers. But pe that Congress will be governed by ch narrow policy, as to stop the mail, se, under unwise management, it will r its expenses. If Mr. Barry must in office, let Congress make such ap- ations for the support of the establish- as will still further extend, instead of ishing, the mail facilities all over the ry. There is said to be an overflow- easury: It cannot be more usefully ed.

the Moors.—We find accounts in the thern papers of the phenomenon as far Keene, in New Hampshire, and Buffalo, ew York; in the Southern as far as Tus- sa, in Alabama; and in the Western to iles beyond Cincinnati, in Ohio. They e materially vary in their descriptions.

migration.—Within a week or two past, ave noticed the passage through this of an unusual number of carts, wagons, accompanied by great numbers of white black people, on their way to the West.

wer an acre and a half of ground, co- with a fine young grove, near the city son, in New York, suddenly sunk bout 30 feet perpendicularly, a few et, leaving the topmost branches of the on a level with the surrounding earth.

The Hon. George M. Troup, of Georgia, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States, and

The Hon. Stephen D. Miller, of South Carolina, has resigned his seat in the same body, on account of bad health. It is expected that Col. Preston, of Columbia, will succeed him.

☞ We have received a notice of a marriage from Richmond County, which cannot be inserted because communicated anonymously.

We received the following intelligence, in a slip from the office of the Raleigh Register.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

For the purpose of preventing any unnecessary alarm on account of a case of Small-pox, which is believed to exist in Raleigh, the publication of the subjoined Letter to the Intendant of Police, from the Physicians who have seen it, has been ordered by the Board of Commissioners. It will be seen, that though *a single case* has actually occurred, it is a very mild one, and that every precaution has been taken to interpose a check to its further extension. The public may rest assured that no measures will be omitted, which prudence may dictate, or necessity demand:

CITY OF RALEIGH, NOV. 23, 1833.

To Thos. Cobbs, Esq. Intendant of Police.

SIR: The case of Mrs. Curran, which was reported to you yesterday, is briefly this: She arrived in this City on Thursday night in the Stage, with her husband from Baltimore. She says, that on Tuesday last, she discovered a small eruption upon her face, and that it has since gradually extended over her whole body and limbs; that she had been slightly indisposed for three or four days previous, but attributed it to exposure in travelling. Yesterday at 12 o'clock, she accidentally fell under our observation, and as her appearance was suspicious, notice was immediately given to you. Mrs. Curran says, that she has never seen a case of Small-pox, though she was informed that there were cases of that disease in Baltimore, yet she had never suspected that she was laboring under it. On visiting her last night at 10 o'clock, our apprehensions were so much strengthened as to recommend her immediate removal. At 10 o'clock this morning, we saw her again, and found our suspicions confirmed—we believe it to be genuine Small-pox, but thus far, of a mild character.

She was removed at so early a period, and so remote from the City as in our opinion to subject the citizens to little danger, yet we would as a matter of additional security, recommend, that those who require it, should, as early as convenient, be vaccinated. It has already been commenced in a few families.

JOHN BECKWITH,
DAVID HALL,
RICHARD BARNUM.

A large meeting was held in Newbern a few days ago, at which it was resolved to apply to the Legislature for a Charter for a Bank.

In its notice of this subject, the Spectator has committed three great blunders in as small a space as could well be imagined.—It says,

"Our branch of the United States Bank has ceased to discount, so has that at Fayetteville, and the latter will not receive the notes of the State at par, even in payment of debts."

It is the first time we ever heard that the U. S. Bank had a Branch in Newbern; and as regards the Branch here, it still discounts *business* paper, and receives the notes of all the Banks in the State, not only in payment of debts, but upon Deposite.

Lieut. Robt. B. Randolph, who was dismissed from the Navy by the President, and who afterwards committed the assault upon the President, has been arrested in the City of Richmond, and thrown into prison, on a warrant from the Treasury Department, charging him with being a defaulter to the amount of $25,000. Great excitement has been produced in Richmond by the arrest, and the Enquirer states that threats have been made of delivering him from Jail by force. The Enquirer remonstrates strongly against such a lawless act.

Another outrage upon the rights of the States, as it is called, has taken place in the same city. John H. Pleasants, the Editor of the Whig, has been arrested by the U. S. Marshal, for a contempt in refusing to obey the summons of the Court of Alexandria, D. C., to appear before it as a witness in the case of Lieut. Randolph, for the assault.—Mr. P. obtained a writ of Habeas Corpus, upon the hearing of which, after able argument on both sides, Judge Brockenbrough decided, that Mr. Pleasants should be discharged, and he was discharged accordingly.

The Baltimore Gazette of Wednesday contains the subjoined extract of a letter from Richmond, on the same subject.

Richmond, Nov. 18, 1833.

"Our city is in considerable agitation to-day.—The Governor has ordered the troop of Cavalry to be in readiness at a moment's warning, with nine rounds of *ball* cartridge. It is said by some that Robert B. Randolph will be rescued to-night, and the jail forced. The feeling towards R., in his favor, is very great in this city. Others say that it is to prevent the taking away of John H. Pleasants, in case the Judge decides against P. The Governor has *actually* been to see R., some say twice, after which his orders were issued. The excitement here this evening is very great—the preparing of fire arms looks rather ugly. I am in hopes that every thing will yet be right."

A balloting took place in the Georgia Legislature on the 13th inst. for a Brigadier General, when Hugh Ector, the only person regularly nominated, received 153 votes, and the remainder of the votes were bestowed upon the following distinguished individuals, &c. viz: Maj. Jack Downing 22, Jim Crow 12, Hugh Haralson 9, Nullification 1, Jack Funk 1, Zip Coon 1, Col. Tom Trot 3, Democratic Yeoman 2, Blank 7, Peter Plunket 1, Paul Pry 1, Sol. Smith 2, Tom Harris 1, Clear the Kitchen 1, Jumpup Joe 1, Swain 1.

There is stated to be a very great pressure upon the money market in the Northern Cities, said to arise from the general indebtedness of the local Banks to the United States Bank, and the fears entertained by the former that the latter will use its power to their injury. They are consequently restrained from discounting. The U. S. Bank also is obliged to reduce its accommodations to meet the drafts of the government. The panic is so great that there is some talk of a suspension of specie payments.

The Greensborough (N. C.) Patriot mentions that Mr. Henry Humphreys has completed the buildings for his Cotton Factory in that town, that a Steam Engine of 36 horse power is already put up, and that workmen are now busy in putting up the machinery for 528 spindles, which he expects to have in operation in a short time. We wish the enterprize all manner of success. It is deeply to be regretted that we have not some citizen with enterprize such as Mr. Humphreys exhibits, to revive the Factory in this town.

The venerable Col. Thomas Taylor, of Columbia, S. C. died in that town on Sunday the 17th inst. He was in the 91st year of his age, and one of the most respected citizens of that State.

South Carolina has lost still another distinguished son. The Hon. Wm. D. Martin, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, died in Charleston on the morning of the 17th. He was formerly a distinguished member of Congress.

Finances of North Carolina.—The annual Treasury Report, which was communicated to the Legislature on Tuesday last, is an interesting document, of which the substance will better satisfy our readers, than if were to fill our columns with the formal details of the original. We take the liberty, therefore, of condensing it as much as possible without omitting any matter of interest.

I. *Of the Revenue.*

The balance in the Treasury, Nov. 1, 1832, was		$7924 73
The receipts from all sources of unappropriated Revenue during the year ending Nov. 1, 1833, were as follows, viz:		
From the Sheriffs for Public Tax,	68,120 24	
State Bank of N. C div'd of cap. stock,	54,493 89	
Bank of Newbern, do.	45,450 00	
Bank of Cape Fear, tax of 1 per cent.	2,601 00	
Bank of Newbern, do.	3,827 25	
State Bank dividend of profit, on 2764 Shares, Dec. 1832,	5,528 00	
A. M. Slade, security for late Sheriff of Martin,	678 29	
John Sloan, late Sh'ff of Mecklenburg, in part of judgment for tax of 1831,	1,050 51	
Sales of furniture at Governm't House,	100 82	
Gov. Swain, as guardian ex. off of J. N. Forsyth,	190 50	
Buncombe Turnpike Company, for dividends on stock owned by the State,	550 00	
Bonds for sales of late Jno. Haywood's property,	1,442 55	
John McRae, in full of judgm't, (principal $3,000, interest 153 38,)	3,153 38	
F. J. Haywood, 2d and 3d bonds,	680 40	
John Holloway, 4th bond for land near Raleigh,	413 52	
Chs. Manly, 2d bond for tract of land,	450 43	
Two small items to credit of late John Haywood,	79 19	
Rent of public lots,	10 00	
Making an aggregate of	196,744 70	
The Disbursements for the year ending Nov. 1, 1833, amount to	138,867 46	
Leaving a balance of cash, Nov'r. 1, 1833, of	57,877 24	

The disbursements consist of the following items, viz:

General Assembly,	$39,518 09
Rebuilding Capitol,	32,030 00
Treasury Notes burnt by Committee of Finance, 1832,	18,681 38
Judiciary,	22,448 00
State Bank interest on deferred payment for stock,	3,356 24
Executive Department,	2,300 00
Treasury Department,	2,000 00
Department of State,	1,160 50
Comptroller's Department,	1,000 00
Penalties for failing to comply with act of 1831, refunded per resolution of General Assembly,	3,600 00
Electoral Election,	1,371 02
Sheriffs for settling tax,	1,021 05
Public Printer,	900 00
Pensioners,	816 00
Congressional Elections,	519 94
Electors,	416 85
Adjutant General's Office,	200 00
Bogue Banks,	60 42
Money burnt, issues of 1783 and 1785,	8 20
Contingencies,	7,459 77
	138,867 46

II. *Of the Literary Fund.*

The balance on hand Nov. 1, 1832, was		$88,586 32
The receipts for the year ending Nov. 1, 1833, have been as follows, viz:		
From entries of vacant land,	6,270 43	
Taxes on sales at auction,	675 64	
Tavern tax, rec'd from Sheriffs,	2,737 28	
State Bank for div'ds of Capital Stock owned by this fund,	14,100 00	
Do. for div'd of profits,	564 00	
Bank of Newbern for div'd of Capital Stock,	3,525 00	
Cape Fear Nav. Co. for div'd of profits,	566 14	
Making a total to credit of this fund of	117,024 81	

There has been no expenditure from this Fund during the year.

III. *Of the Fund for Internal Improvement.*

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1832,		$813 40
Received from purchasers of Cherokee Lands, &c.	1,458 61	
Making an aggregate of	2,272 01	
The expenditures have amounted to	1,292 93	
Leaving a balance of	979 08	

The expenditures consist of

Cash paid A. G. Keen, balance for work on Cape Fear,	258 76
James Wyche, Superintendent Public Works, salary and expenses,	128 92
Jas. Mebane, for Cape Fear Nav. Co. for balance of States' last subscription to stock of that Company,	896 25
Wm. R. Hill, Secretary to the Board,	9 00

"This Fund has become so reduced as to have but little more than a nominal existence; nor is there a prospect of its accumulating much from any resources now within the control of the Board. The receipts from Cherokee purchasers constitute at present its only source of income. These at best would be inconsiderable; but, owing to the unsettled state of the title to those lands, collections have of late been almost entirely suspended. The whole amount of bonds, exclusive of interest, as shown by the bond account kept in this Office, was, on the 31st October last, $32,034 67½."

RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing statements show how balances of cash on hand at the close of the business of the fiscal year ending on the 31st of October, 1833, as follows, viz.

Amount as Public Treasurer,	57,877 24	
Do. Treasurer for the fund of Internal Improvement,	979 08½	
Do. Treasurer of the Literary Fund,	117,024 81½	
Making an aggregate amount of	175,881 14	

With which the Public Treasurer, as such, and as Treasurer of the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds, stands charged in the books of this and the Comptroller's Office, and for which he is therefore accountable on the 1st day of November, 1833. This amount is disposed of (as directed by law) in the following manner, viz:

Deposited in the State Bank of North Carolina at Raleigh, and remaining at the credit of the Public Treasurer on the 1st day of November, 1833,	80,678 47	
Do. Bank of Newbern, do.	66,558 59	
Do. Bank of C. Fear, Fayetteville,	19,044 35	
	166,281 41	
Worn Treasury Notes, silver change, &c., deposited in the vault of the Treasury,	9,599 73	
	175,881 14	

"It will be seen, in the course of the examination about to be made by the Committee of Finance into the fiscal operations of the past year, that not only the Sheriffs, but all others charged with the collection, and paying into the Treasury, of the public revenue, have observed a punctuality in the discharge of their duty which, it is believed, is without a parallel in any previous year. By the act of 1827, the Public Treasurer and Comptroller are required to publish annually, on the 1st day of November, a list of the delinquents. It is remarkable, that there has been no necessity for such publication the present year, inasmuch as there has not been a single instance of default in *any* collecting Officer; and it gives me particular pleasure to have this opportunity of bearing public testimony to the promptness and fidelity of those with whom it is made my duty to act, and in whom these qualifications are so important."

The Treasurer again calls the attention of the Legislature to the unequal operation of the assessment Law, and proposes that the poll and land Taxes be reduced, and a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. be laid on all species of property, including lands. This he thinks, would bring into the Treasury *three* times the amount of the present revenue.

That there could have occurred any difference of opinion upon the point stated in the following extract, is really, to us, a matter of surprize.

"In receiving of the State Bank the dividend of capital which was made in January last, a difference of opinion arose as to the amount to which the State was entitled; the dividend being fifty per cent. It was claimed, on the one hand, that the State ought to receive fifty dollars for every share of stock she owned in that institution, and *for which she had paid.* About 839 of the shares originally subscribed by the State, according to particular stipulations in the charter, have never been paid for. On these shares nothing was claimed, as nothing had ever been paid. On the other hand, it was contended that an amount sufficient to pay for all the shares subscribed, at one hundred dollars each, should be retained out of what was acknowledged to be due; thereby compelling the State to pay 100 dollars for stock, avowed by the Bank to be worth but 75.—The amount claimed and withheld was $41,953 05, though the real matter in dispute is just the difference between the nominal and real value of as many shares of stock as have not been paid for. The justice of the claim, it was thought, after taking counsel, would warrant the expense of a law suit, and one has accordingly been instituted, and will stand for adjudication at the next term of the Supreme Court. In this suit it is also made a question, whether the Bank is entitled to the four per cent. interest on the deferred payment for stock, which it has heretofore received of the State."

The State certainly subscribed for the Stock at $100 per share, and is as much bound to pay that price for it as the individual stockholders. The very depreciation of the stock is owing, in part, to the enormous dividends formerly declared by the Bank, of which the State received her full share.

Of the judgment against the late Treasurer Haywood, the balance yet unsatisfied, exclusive of interest, is $17,740 40.

"The demand at this office for the redemption of Treasury notes, it will be seen by statement (K) accompanying this report, has been rapidly diminishing for two years. From that statement, and from their great scarcity in the country, the inference is fair, that the amount yet in circulation, after making proper allowance for what may be destroyed, cannot be very considerable—probably from twenty-five to thirty-five thousand dollars.

The necessity for legislation on the subject of banks and a circulating medium, has been apparent to the legislature for some years past, from their repeated efforts, at every session, to do something in relation to it. That necessity and the difficulties in transacting the business of this office, growing out of the particular state of the local currency in North Carolina, yet exist; and, in addition, the time has now arrived when it would be proper to make some other provision for the public deposites, if the charters of the present banks are not to be extended. With the State Bank the deposites have already ceased to be desirable, and are certainly no advantage to any bank which has not the privilege of doing business. It is then at least questionable whether the obligation of the banks to keep them, does not expire with their original charters on the 31st Dec. 1834. In order to meet the inconvenience therefore, of being unprovided with a place of safety for depositing the public money, some action of the present Legislature would seem to be necessary."

Extract of a letter from a very respectable planter, to a gentleman in New Orleans, dated "Rodney, (Missis.) October 29.

"The unexpected early frost has cut us short in our anticipations 1-5th fully. Great complaints of short crops begin to be heard from all the country around us."

Extract of a letter from Macon, 11th November, 1833.

"I think, with truth, that we have not received 1000 bales of Cotton this month, and indeed many planters say they have brought all to market."

The arrival of the Susquehanna at Philadelphia, bringing one day's later intelligence from Liverpool, fully confirms the report of the death of the King of Spain.

Both Michigan and Florida are increasing with so rapid and steady a progress, that there is no doubt that both will, ere long, become members of the confederacy.

We are confident that, at no distant day, the Southern manufactories will far outstrip those carried on to the North,—for the simple reason, that *slave labor* can be successfully and most profitably employed. The time was when such an opinion would have found no favorers. Now, we believe, it is getting to be universally admitted. We think we see clearly the dawning of a new era in the prospects of the South, from this fact alone. We have recently seen statistical statements, which satisfy us that when the Cotton Factories now talked of are put into operation, in the Southern country, we shall find slave labor more valuable and useful than it has yet been to the people in our section of country.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Mr. R. S. Rutledge, an insane man, left the stage on Friday night last, on his way to Charleston, and was found dead next morning on the causeway between the Santees, in a state of nudity.

Same night just below this ferry, in a very narrow creek, not more than a rod wide, a boat was upset and 5 negro men belonging to Mr. Pringle, were drowned.

Georgetown (S. C.) Intelligencer.

Snow.—We had a slight fall of Snow at this place on Friday night last. We learn from the passengers who came down in the Western Stage on Sunday morning, that Snow was observed on Thursday night, about 150 miles west of this village.

Chapel Hill Harbinger.

How to get a tight ring off a finger.—Thread a needle flat in the eye with strong thread; pass the needle, with care, under the ring, and pull the thread through a few inches towards the hand; wrap the long end of the thread tightly round the finger, regularly, all down to the nails, to reduce its size. Then lay hold of the short end of the thread, and unwind it. The thread, pressing against the ring, will gradually remove it from the finger. This never failing method will remove the tightest ring without difficulty, however swoln the finger may be.

Liverpool Times.

"Where the devil did you come from?" said Wilkes to a beggar in the Isle of Wight.
"From the devil"
"What is going on there?"
"Much the same as here."
"What's that?"
"The rich taken in and the poor kept out."

POSTSCRIPT.

Movement of Troops.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Washington, via Baltimore, that orders have been received by the Commandant of Fortress Monroe, to despatch 8 Companies of U. S. Troops from that post for Alabama. The Regiment to be commanded by Major J. F. Heileman.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Georgia.—Judge King of Augusta, is elected Senator in Congress, in place of Gov. Troup, by a majority of 36 votes over Judge Berrien. A triumph of the Union party.

An affray took place in Milledgeville, a few days ago, in which one man was killed, one desperately, & many slightly wounded.

Mr. Duane has published a Card in the Philadelphia papers, in which he declares his determination to repel, at an early day, the imputations of the Globe upon his integrity and conduct as an officer and a man. In the mean time, he asks a suspension of the judgment of the public.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, of Typhus fever, Mr. DANIEL KENAN GREEN, Printer, aged about 19 years; he was a young man of correct habits, industrious and good disposition.

On the evening of the 11th inst., in the county of Coweta, (Georgia,) aged 24 years and 9 days, leaving an infant 9 days old, Mrs. ANN B., consort of Henry Keller, Esq. late Sheriff of Coweta county, and only daughter of William M. Stokes, Esq. In the death of this amiable lady, society is stripped of one of its brightest ornaments, and an affectionate husband, together with a large circle of friends and relatives, suddenly called to lament the loss of one, whom to know was to love and adore.—[COMMUNICATED.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Nov. 16, the Henrietta Steam Boat Company's boat Only Son, as a Lighter, with Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries from boat Clarendon, for J. M. Strong, W. O. Jeffreys, Jones Fuller, Yarbrough & Ray, C. T. Haigh, T. Sandford & Co., G. Hurlbutt, Nott & Starr, J. Myrover & Co., I. Blake & Son, Chs. P. Mallett, W. Whitehead, of this place, and R. & R. Fawcett of the interior.

Also, on the 24th, same Company's boat Messenger, with Dry Goods, Iron and Groceries, for E. B. Drake, H. Myrover & Co., Nott & Starr, C. P. Mallett, W. Whitehead, Amos Kimball, L. R. Bradley, E. J. Hale, G. Hurlbutt, Yarbrough & Ray, C. T. Haigh, Lewis & Ross of this place, and G. Holcomb, and E. S. & C. Hubbard of the interior.

Also, on the 20th, Ed. Blake's boat William & Lucy, with Dry Goods for Wm. S. Latta, Alex'r McIver, W. L. Hawley, Daniel Murchison, and I. Blake, Jr., of this place; and Brower & Troy, S. O. Lambeth, J. B. Douglass, M. Brown, T. L. Cowan, S. Lemly & Son, Cade & Craige, C. J. & B. McMillan, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Nov'r. 21, the Henrietta Steam Boat Company's boat, Clarendon and Only Son, with Cotton, Flour, &c., for W. Whitehead, C. T. Haigh, Lewis Brown, P. Dailey and A. Bailey.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to November 20.

Ship Eliza and Susan; Brigs Thomas from St. Thomas, Silkbee from N. York, Hannah from Liverpool; Schooners Delight from N. York, Koret from Charleston.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 10½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 11½ a 12¼. Corn 65 a 70. Flaxseed, $1 50 a 1 65. Flour, 5 25, 5 75 a $6 25. Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 36 a 40. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6½. Sugar, brown, 10 a 12; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 3¾. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 22 a 25 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on N. York and Phila.,	¼ a ½ pr ct. dis.
Do. on Charleston,	¼ a ½ do. do.
South Carolina Bank Notes,	1½ do. do.
Virginia Bank Notes,	2 do. do.
Bank Checks,	¼ per ct. prem.

BOARD OF FIRE WARDENS

For the Town of Fayetteville.

LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq., Chief Fire Warden,
SAM'L. T. HAWLEY, Esq., Ward No. 1.
EDWARD W. WILLKINGS, do do. 2.
DUNCAN MAC RAE, do do. 3.
Rev. HENRY A. ROWLAND, do do. 4.
JOHN M. STRONG, Esquire, do do. 5.
Rev. JARVIS B. BUXTON, do do. 7.
Assistant Fire Wardens.

Published by order of the Commissioners,
DUNCAN MAC RAE, TOWN CLERK.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber has four or five hundred acres of excellent LAND, that he offers for sale on very moderate terms; it lies on Big Jones Creek and Little Creek, in Anson County, N. C., within four or five miles of Hailey's Ferry, well adapted to Corn, Cotton and small Grain, and well watered; it has a first rate Mill site on it, and also quite a suitable place for a Cotton Factory. There are about twenty-five acres of the Land now under cultivation. Any person who wishes to see it can have it shown to him, if he will call on me, at my house, about a half or three quarters of a mile from Mr. Moorman's Mill.

CHARLES HINSON.
Anson County, N. C., Nov. 23, 1833. 60-2w.

$20 REWARD.

THE above reward will be given for the apprehension of my Mulatto, runaway girl, named

CLARISSA,

And lodge her in the nearest Jail where she may be found. Said girl is about 17 years of age, of fair complexion. She was born near Fayetteville, partly raised at Cheraw, and for some years past she belonged to Mrs. Scott, in Georgetown. Her mother lives at Camden; if she is not harbored about town, it is presumed she may be lurking about the above named places. If any person shall be found guilty of harboring or secreting her, the law will be enforced. She has been absent since the 16th of June last.

SAM'L. JOHNSON.
Georgetown, (S. C.) Nov. 19. 60 1w.

New Goods.

WE have received our Fall supply, which embraces a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Roram and wool HATS,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Shoes,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Nails,
Iron and Steel,
Cotton Yarn,
Drugs and Paints,
Patent Medicines, &c. &c.

Which we offer at wholesale and retail, at a small advance for cash, country produce or approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, November 18. 1833. 59-6w.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in addition to his usual heavy and extensive assortment of GOODS, has, by his fall purchases, added to it, and now can say to his customers and the public generally, that his assortment for the Fall and Winter is complete,—

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING:

3000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
800 sacks ditto,
10 do blown ditto,
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
2 ditto St. Croix ditto,
10 barrels loaf Sugar, double refined,
120 bags Coffee, Rio and Cuba,
215 ps. cotton Bagging, heavy 42 & 44 inch.
200 coils bale Rope, *small size,*
15 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
3 ditto English do. ditto,
German and blistered Steel,
6 qr casks Wine,
100 ps. Sole Leather,
200 kegs Paint in oil, black, brown & white,
150 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 12x14 and 12x18.
2 kegs Putty, Spanish Brown, Copperas, and Madder,
20 qr. cannisters imp., Gun & Hyson Tea,
5 cases do do do do.
500 ps. hollow Ware, assorted, *light.*

—*A general assortment of*—

American, British & China Goods, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas & Cloaks, Hardware, Cutlery, China & Glass Ware.

The public is respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; and no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, as regards quality, time and price.

WILL. S. LATTA.
September 17, 1833. 50-3m.

J. CAMPBELL

has for sale, a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver

Watches,

of various descriptions and qualities; fine and common fashionable

JEWELRY,

GOLD AND SILVER

Spectacles, Pencils & Thimbles,

SILVER, PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE,

Military Equipments,

Mathematical and Musical INSTRUMENTS,

Together with a great variety of fancy and household ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at the lowest prices.

☞ Clock and Watch Repairing and other work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to, at his old Stand, north side of Hay street, a few doors west of Market Square.

Fayetteville, October 29, 1833. 56tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the new block of buildings lately erected by Mr. Joseph Arey, a few doors South West of the Market House, on Gillespie street, and has just opened a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter

Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue and brown Circassians,
Blue, black and green cloths,
Steel mixt and striped Satinetts,
London, Duffle and Point Blankets,
8 and 9 quarter Rose and Mackinaw do.
Russia Sheeting, red Padding, Canvass,
Buckram, Vestings, Swansdown,
Valencia and Merseilles ready made Vests,
White green and red Flannels,
Printed Muslins, Cambrics, Diapers,
Super light fancy Prints; dark ditto,
Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Bobinet Laces, Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Black and blue Gros de-Naps,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Bleached ditto ditto,
Domestic Plaids and bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and red Cambrics,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots,
Fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' seal Caps,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12,
Crockery and glass Ware.

Hardware and Cutlery,

CONSISTING OF

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Razors, Razor Strops, Boxes and Brushes,
Trace and halter Chains,
Scythe and grass Blades,
Drawing Knives; Nails 4d to 20d.
Collins' and Walcott's Axes,
Hoes, Hammers and Curry Combs,
Long and short handled Pans,
Augers, Hinges and Screws,
Rim and plate Locks; pad ditto,
Elegant white metal and steel mounted shot Guns,

Groceries, consisting of

Brown, loaf and lump Sugar,
Porto Rico and green Coffee,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Spice, Pepper and Ginger
Yellow bar Soap
Saltpetre and Alum
Powder, Shot and Lead; Scotch Snuff,

Together with many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JAS. MAHONEY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1833. 56-13t

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java, } COFFEE.
75 do Porto Rico, }
40 do Cuba, }
135 do St. Domingo. }
85 hhds. Porto Rico, } MOLASSES.
45 do Cuba. }
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and old or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832. 99-tf.

CHEAP STORE.

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. A. Kimball, Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell on as accommodating terms as can be afforded in this market.

The following comprise a part of his Stock:

Super. black, blue, mulberry, olive, steel mixt and drab Cloths,
Fancy striped, steel mixt and common Cassimeres,
Gray, blue mixt and colored Satinetts,
Blue, brown and black Circassians, and Pongees,
Black satin Levantines, Sarsnetts and Lustring,
Black, pink and white Satins,
Figured thibet Cloths, for Ladies' Dresses, a new and superior article,
Florences, Laces and Ribbons, a variety,
Silk Velvet, silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c.
Black Crape and Barege, a variety,
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, beaver, lined hogskin, and fur-top Gloves,
Ladies' Belts and Swiss Muslin Tippits,
Printed and plain Muslins,
Sup. light and dark fancy Prints, new style,
Furniture do. do. do. do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols,
Rose, duffle, point and saddle Blankets,
Brown linen table Covers,
Sewing Silk and Thread, a good assortment,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Domestic Plaid and bed Ticking,
Brown Drillings, and cotton Fringe,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every fashion and quality,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur Hats, made expressly for this market,
Ditto boys' cloth and seal skin Caps, of various fashions.

Together with the above, and other articles too tedious to be here enumerated, will be found, a general assortment of

Groceries,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Crockery Ware.

☞ Country Merchants and Dealers generally who are desirous of *Bargains*, will please to call and examine his Stock.

ALEX. McIVER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1833. 56tf.

NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS.

G. J. STREETY,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, and is now opening in the Brick Store, one door East of R. Maynard & Co's. Drug Store, North side Person Street, an entire new and splendid assortment of French, English, India and American, SUMMER, FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

The following comprise in part my present Stock:

☞ DRY GOODS —Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Sattinetts, Padding, Circassians, Bombazetts, Osnaburgs, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Muslins, Laces and Edgings, New style Prints, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Belts, Fancy and set Ribbons of all sorts, Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves, Ladies' and Gentlemen's assorted Hosiery, Gentlemen's Pongee Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Spool Floss and Threads, Sewing Silk, Pins, Needles, Braids, Tapes, Furniture Chintz, Pocket Books, Buckram, Suspenders, Tortoise-shell, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description, Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Tooth Brushes, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Buttons, Coat and assorted Pearl Shirt.

☞ DOMESTICS.—Bleached & unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Blue Plaids, Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, &c.

☞ HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Scissors, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers, Snuffers, Locks of various kinds, Tacks, Files, Hand Saws, Gimblets, Frying Pans, Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors, Strops, Spectacles, Thimbles, Tea Trays, Shaving Boxes, Soap, Brushes, Screws, Awls, Pincers, Hammers, Hinges, Brass Butts, Brass Knob Locks, Cast Butts, Drawing and Cutting Knives, Scythes, Snuff Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Coffee Mills: *Also*, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hoes, Axes, Chains, Castings, &c.

☞ CLOTHING, &c.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Cloaks.

☞ SHOES AND BOOTS.—A good assortment of all qualities of Shoes, comprising Gentlemen's, Ladies, Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes and Boots, Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, &c. &c. *Also*, Ladies' best quality Satin, Kid, Prunella and Bronze Shoes.

☞ HATS AND BONNETS.—Gentlemen's and Boys' Beaver and Fur Hats, Ladies' Leghorn and New Pattern Straw Bonnets.

☞ FANCY GOODS.—A superior lot of Jewelry, among which are Ear Rings, Finger Rings, breast Pins, pencil Cases, watch Chains, Keys and Seals; also, gentlemen's dirk Knives, of a superior quality, Gentlemen's Walking Canes, with a Rifle enclosed in them, which will carry its ball with great precision 100 yards.

☞ CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—I have a good stock of the above articles.

☞ GROCERIES.— Loaf, lump and brown Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Candles, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alspice-Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Paints, Copel Varnish, shoe Blacking, Molasses, Liverpool Salt, Chewing Tobacco, Liquors assorted; also, bagging, Rope and Twine, Cotton and wool Cards, hair Trunks, castor Oil, Camphor, Salts, white Lead, Spirits of Turpentine, &c., together with a number of articles in the staple and fancy line too numerous to mention; all of which can be had at low prices, by calling at my store, the *FIFTH Door* from Liberty Point, or Stedman's corner, and directly opposite George W. McDonald's Saddler's shop.

G. J. STREETY.

September 9, 1833. 49tf.

LUMBER.

50,000 Feet of Lumber

FOR SALE

THE Subscriber has made such alterations in his Mills as will enable him to saw bills of Lumber to any extent, and kind, from 20 to 36 feet in length.

M. McGARY.

Sept: 10, 1833. 49-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞ Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

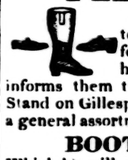
Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,



Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Cheap Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber is prepared to manufacture Boots at from $4 50 to $6 50 per pair, and Shoes at prices as low as they can be sold in this place.

PELEG PEARCE.

September 10, 1833.

REMOVAL.

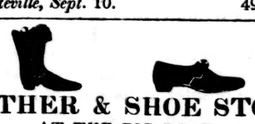
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the large and commodious Store on Hay street, immediately opposite the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Jones Fuller, where they offer their services to the public in their line of business. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of Goods. They will also receive and forward Goods and Produce, and attend to any Agency Business entrusted to their care.

—They offer for sale—

100 bags Cuba COFFEE,
75 do Rio do.
75 hhds. Molasses,
2500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
20 qr. casks Malaga and Sherry Wine,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
50 boxes Soap,
50 reams wrapping Paper,
10 boxes claret Wine,
50 boxes Raisins,
50 casks cut Nails,
50 casks Lime,
Champaigne Wine, Hyson and imp. Tea,
Bbls. Gin, pipes French Brandy, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 49tf.



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

AT THE BIG BOOT,

4 *doors East of Market Square, Person st.*

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work*, of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do.
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively*, my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L. HAWLEY.

☞ N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Thomastown Lime in good order,
100 Kegs White Lead ground in Oil,
50 Hhds. Molasses.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 12, 1833. 32tf.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Green street, two doors from Mr. Archibald Campbell's, and one door from Messrs. Sandford & Tillinghast's Auction Store, where he has just received from New York, a handsome and well selected assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which, he is prepared to sell low at wholesale or retail, for Cash or most sorts of Country Produce; and hopes, by industry and strict attention to business, to share a part of public patronage.

CHARLES S. JOHNSTON.

☞ N. B.—I shall be receiving additional supplies by almost every arrival. C. S. J.

September 3, 1833. 48tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

Negroes Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 30 or 40 likely Young Negroes, for whom the highest Cash prices will be paid.

NEILL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 6—44tf

☞ NOTICE,

To Boat Skippers and others whom it may concern.

THE Eastern Channel at Spring Hill, has been closed by a Jettee and other obstructions, with a view to filling it up, and the Western Channel has been cleaned out, and it is now made the Boat Channel. After passing the Gully Mouth at Campbellton, the Boat Channel runs near the Western Bank until it passes Spring Hill; in passing Spring Hill Shoal, Boats should run within a few feet of the Western Bank of the river.

GEO. McNEILL, *Agent,*
C. F. Nav. Company.

October 28, 1833. 56tf

Wilmington Races.

THE RACES over this Course will commence on Thursday, the 26th of December next, and continue THREE DAYS.

First Day.—Mile Heats, for Three years old Colts and Fillies, owned *bona fide* by Members of the Club, and entered by them. Purse to consist of all the Entrances, with $50 added by the Club. Entrance $20.

Second Day.—Two Mile Heats;—Purse $150; Entrance $12; free for any thing.

Third Day.—Three Mile Heats;—Purse $300; Entrance $20; free for any thing; Money hung up.

JOHN A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Wilmington, N C. Oct. 1833. 55-6w.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer for sale, at their Stand, a few doors West of the Market House, a full and elegant supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising a variety of *Every Thing New and Fashionable* for the season, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves. Amongst other articles,

Their Stock will be found to contain,

Super blue, black and fancy colored CLOTHS,
Blue, black, mix'd and fancy colored Satinetts,
Silk, Velvet, Valencia and other Vestings,
French merino Cloths, Circassians & Bombazetts,
Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Naps, Sarsnet, Florence and other Silks,
Pongees, and French and English Bombazines,
Merino, Angola, Valencia and other Shawls,
Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety,
Irish Linens, Long and Bishop Lawns,
Muslins, of every description,
Thread and bobinett Laces, a full assortment,
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes,
Boy's ditto,
Cloth and hair Caps, a large assortment,
Beaver, silk, fur and wool Hats,
Calicoes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Tickings, and other Domestics.

With a variety of other Goods too tedious to be enumerated.

McKINNELL & McMILLAN,
Successors to H. Campbell, Jr.

October 15. 54tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

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25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

Female Boarding School.

THE SEMINARY for Young Ladies, recently under the Superintendence of Mr. WALKER ANDERSON, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, will in future, be continued on the same principles, under the direction of the Subscribers.

INSTRUCTION in the Ornamental Branches of *Female Education*, particularly *Music* and *Drawing*, will be given by the same experienced and well-qualified Teachers who have formerly had charge of that Department.

The Session will commence on the 15th of January, 1834.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL J. JOHNSTONE.

October 15. 53tf.M.

JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving at his Store, *Person street*, one door west of R. Maynard & Co., a very extensive assortment of GOODS, selected in New York with the greatest care, from the latest importations. His Stock is unusally complete, embracing a variety of FANCY & STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, FINE CUTLERY, &c.

All of which will be offered by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine his Stock, which, comprises in part, the following

Articles:

Super blue, black, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Ditto blue, black, brown and steel mixt Sattinetts,
Bombazine, Princettas, and crape Camlet,
Rowen Cassimere, printed Stormonts, blue & yellow Nankeens,
White and brown Jeans and Drillings,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Padding and Buckram,
Superior light Prints; dark fancy ditto, a great variety,
Superior light fancy stripe and check Ginghams,
Ditto dark do do do ditto,
Super cambric, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins,
Ditto printed and foundation ditto,
Check, striped and cross barred ditto,
6-4 bobinet Lace Edging, inserting, &c.
Linen Cambric and linen cambric Handkerchiefs,
Scotch and bishop Lawn,
Super Irish Linen, whole and demi pieces,
Velvet and silk Vestings, some very superior,
Valencia and Marseilles, do do.
Rich figured Gros-de-Naps,
Do do Gros-de-Berlins,
Superior Florence and Marceline,
New and elegant crape dress Handkerchiefs,
Do do Gauge,
Do do Silk,
Do do crape Shawls,
White and green blond gauze Veils, very supe'r,
A good assortment of cap and bonnet Ribbon,
Ditto do belt do do
Super rich taffeta Ribbons,
3-4, 4-4, and 6 4 unbleached Shirting & Sheeting,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 bleached do do
4-4 and 6-4 Bed Ticks and Diaper,
Domestic Stripes and Plaids. a variety,
Gentlemen's horse and buck skin Gloves,
Ladies' do do do and Mitts,
Hosiery of every description,
Gentlemen's Pongee and silk Handkerchiefs,
Do muslin and Italian Cravats,
Do Collars, Stocks, &c.
Superior white, red and green Flannels,
Black cambric Cotton Balls, sewing Silk, &c.
Gentlemen's fine fashionable black beaver Hats,
Do common do do do
Boys' fine and common do do
Gentlemen's fine and common drab do
Ditto Lafayette and Grecian Caps,
Boys' seal skin and leather do
Leghorn and straw Bonnets,
Dunstable (new style) do
Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes,
Boys' do do do do
Ladies' seal skin and leather walking Shoes,
Ditto Prunella and Morrocco Slippers,

Hardware and Cutlery.

Rodger's fine pen and pocket Knives,
Case Knives and Trace Chains,
Frying Pans and Waffle Irons,
Gun, chest and trunk Locks,
Sawmill and handsaw Files,
Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
30 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d.
Moccoboy and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

Together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate in an advertisement of this kind.

D. MURCHISON.

☞ N. B. I shall be receiving by almost every arrival, additional supplies. D. M.

Fayetteville, August 21, 1833. 47tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

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JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

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WILLIAM E. ANDERSON,
SAMUEL J. JOHNSTONE.

October 15. 53tf.M.

LAFAYETTE HOT

Fayetteville, N. Caro

THE Subscriber has leased the New erected near the site of the old La tel, on Hay Street, and is now prepar modate Boarders and Travellers. T commodious, well ventilated and adm ed to the purpose for which it is inten Parlors are large, well furnished, an for private families. The Stables, sp shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to the public for the patronage he has als ed, and will endeavor by care and att comfort of his guests, to merit and en uation of the same. Cold and warm ed to the Hotel, and *always* in readine

All the St rive at and depa Hotel, where cured.

June 1, 1833. J. W

Bargains! Bargains!

New, Cheap & Fas

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOE LAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRA ENERS, SUSPENDERS, LINE HATTER'S TRIMMINGS, SOLE A LEATHER, BRIDLE & HARNES DLES, BRIDLES, &c., Viz:

100 cases Hats, assorted qualities,
1000 pair thick pegged Brogans,
500 do. Russet do do.
000 do. Kip do do.
500 do do do do. very
100 do. fine calf Boots, New York
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
150 do. do do do. 3d ditto,
200 do. brass nailed Boots, 3's to 8's,
150 do. pegged do., cheap and
100 do. finest calf Shoes, New York
200 do. do do 2d quality,
200 do. do do 3d ditto,
200 do. do do 4th ditto,
200 do. brass Brogans, 5 to 12,
300 do. kip do. sewed,
200 do. children's red Morocco Boo
300 do. do leather Boots, thick and
200 do. do prunella Shoes and Boots
200 do. Misses Shoes, of every desc
200 do. Ladies prunella Shoes, ver
200 do. do do (with slides) Sh
200 do. do French Morocco Slippers
200 do. do undressed do do
100 do. black satteen Slippers, (La
100 do. black English kid, do.
30 do. white satteen figured (for
occasions,)
150 do. Ladies' prunella Boots, 1st
150 do. do Morocco do 1st
250 do. do leather do 1st
100 do. Ladies' Gater Boots,

Dalrymple's best paste Blacking,
3 doz. best silk Umbrellas and Para
1 doz. cotton Umbrellas, cheap,
Cotton Cards,
1 doz. Franklin bag Caps,
1 do. boy's do do.
1 do. Chinchilla do do.
1 do silk Jackson bow and bag do.
1 do. Orleans, do.
2 do. men's black hair Stocks,
2 do. do do bombazine do plain,
2 do. do do do do plaid,
2 do. do do do do. bow,
2 do. do do velvet do. plain,
2 do. white hair Stocks do.
2 do.do do do bow,
2 do. cravat Stiffeners,
5 do. linen Collars, different qualit
Pantaloons Straps.

Besides a great variety of other G line too numerous to mention. The a have just been received from the N great many of them manufactured e me; all of which will be sold very lo wholesale or retail.

G. HUR

August 13, 1833.

☞ N. B. I shall replenish my every arrival from New York.

NEW GOODS

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encour he has received in his business, beg inform his customers and friends, that received a new supply of

Spring and Summer G

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fast
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware &

Paints and Dye

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, consisting

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing
Tin Trunks, long and short handle

GROCERIES, consisting

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of THER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LA

Person street, 6th door East of Mark

April 18, 1833.